THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 25th January 1961.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Campaign in Kanyakumari district

* 27 *Q.*—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that a campaign has been started in Kanyakumari district to urge the Prime Minister and the President of India for a plebiscite to decide whether the district should remain in Madras State or be retransferred to Kerala ; and

(*b*) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The Government do not propose to take any action.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Did the Government receive complaints from people that they were treated not with respect by our officers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is a general complaint that we hear from time to time. If there are specific cases, Government would look into them.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Did the Government receive from the teachers and headmasters of Government and private schools that they were treated very badly by the officers of the Department of Education?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have no information like that.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: கேரளத்துடன் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் "அஜிடேஷன்" நடத்தினார்கள் என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : தெரியும். இதைப் பற்றி நாம் அதிகமாக விவாதம் பண்ணுவது அவசியமில்லையென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இதற்கெல்லாம் செவி சாய்ப்பதில்லையென்று இறுதியாக முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that the Government, in order that people may not have any grievances, are trying their best to help these people in the matter of developmental activities and also representation in Services?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am thankful to the hon. Whip of the Opposition. Frankly, Government are trying to undertake special works to see that the area which are now merged in our State are given adequate facilities in all matters.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the Government aware of the news that appeared in 'The Mail' that there is a strong move on the part of these people to cut away from us?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There was a move but it was neither strong nor effective.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that a big agitation is carried on by the people of Malabar which was till yesterday with Madras that they are neglected by Kerala Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We do not encourage that also.

Secretary, Finance Department

* 28 *Q.*—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Finance Department is also a Member of the Board of Revenue and if so, the reasons for combining these two posts?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department, was promoted as Member, Board of Revenue, in his turn from 18th January 1960 to 21st October 1960, without prejudice to his appointment as Secretary to Government, as his services were required in the Secretariat on administrative grounds. The posts of Member, Board of Revenue, and the Secretary to Government, have not been combined.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why did the Government think it proper to appoint a person as Member of the Revenue Board when his services were so indispensable to the Finance Department in the Secretariat?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He earned that promotion and he was eligible for it. Because he was indispensable to the Finance Department, he was retained in the Finance Department.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does it mean that if a gentleman were to leave the service, the Secretariat will go without a Finance Secretary? Is there anybody so indispensable in the world?

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THE HON SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We were in the midst of planning and the officer concerned had been preparing the plans for our State. Therefore, we thought it was not good on administrative grounds to change the man in the middle when we were preparing the plans for the State.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why did not the Government think it proper to appoint somebody else to the Board of Revenue retaining the services of this officer in the Department of Finance itself?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is what exactly has been done.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I take it that an I.A.S. officer also is being trained to take over the responsibility in case Mr. Varghese takes up another post and that the standard will be maintained?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. We have an excellent Deputy Secretary in the Planning Department.

B.T. Colleges

* 29 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the names of B.T. Colleges run by the Government; and

(b) the sanctioned and the actual strength of each college during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) and (b) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மூன்ருவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இன்னும் ஆசிரியர்கள் அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால், இன்னும் புதிய பயிற்சிக்கல்லூரிகளை திறக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா ?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : சென்ற ஆண்டு வரையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்லூரிகளுக்குப் போதுமான ஆசிரியர்கள் வரவில்லை. சம்பள உயர்வுக்குப் பின் போதுமான மாணவர்கள் வந்து சேர்ந்திருக்கிருர்கள்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government any proposal to give them decent stipends to attract them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are already attracted. I do not think stipends are necessary.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தப் பட்டியலில் தமிழிலே பெண்கள் கல்லூரிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால், இன்னும் அதிகப் பெண்கள் கல்லூரிகள் தொடங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா ?

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a Printed as Appendix I on page 197 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஆண்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, பட்டப்படிப்புக்கு வரும் பெண்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை குறைவு. அந்த அளவுக்குத்தான் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறது.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : There are also a number of aided training colleges. May I know whether their strength was full?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir, during this year.

School Assistants

* 30 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of vacancies advertised in the post of School Assistants in 1958–59 and 1959–60 in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service to teach Mathematics, Science and Social Studies;

(b) the number recruited in each subject; and

(c) the number of trained graduates among them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) to (c) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : From the statement it is found that the number of posts advertised were 74 in the case of Mathematics, 67 in the case of Science and 91 in the case of Social Studies and that the number of persons recuruited were 67, 67 and 90 respectively. The number of trained graduates recruited is just half the number that is required. A number of untrained people have been employed. If we employ untrained graduates, will not efficiency go down?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Suppose we do not appoint anybody? So, we have to employ the men available. I am sure from this year many more B.T's will come out and the position will ease.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Even then, I am afraid it may not improve. We will get less than the number required. About this particular question, what happened to the remaining seats. Did they remain unfilled throughout the year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If men are not available in sufficient numbers, posts must remain unfilled. But as I have stated already, I hope the position will improve during this year.

District Magistrate, South Arcot

* 31 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

3–10 p.m. (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the District Magistrate (Judicial) of South Arcot district is practising medicine;

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 198 infra.

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(b) if so, whether he has obtained the permission of the Government; and

(c) his qualifications for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The District Magistrate is not practising medicine.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) He does not possess any qualifications in medicine.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the District Magistrate applied to the High Court for permission to practise Siddha Medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the gentleman has been permitted by the High Court to draw travelling allowance and that he has drawn some thousands of rupees by way of travelling allowance while practising medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : He has been permitted to draw travelling allowance, but not for practising medicine.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I am very definite about the information. I would request the Hon. Minister to make proper enquiries and find out whether the gentlemen ever drew any travelling allowance for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not a supplementary question.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I know the whole case. This Magistrate has made a study of Sidha Vaidya. Knowing this, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board approached him for advice in regard to the opening of a Research Institute by a temple in Tirunelveli and another by a temple in Thanjavur. The matter was referred to the High Court and it permitted him to visit the centres and draw travelling allowance for the journeys.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that there have been several complaints against him by the medical practitioners in South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Neither the Government nor the High Court is aware of such complaints.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know from whom the travelling allowance was drawn?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : From the temples concerned.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : This question pertains to two departments. The Hon. Minister for Home has replied. Will the Hon. Minister for Health also reply?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This is about a District Magistrate. I have made a thorough enquiry and no other Minister need reply.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there a bitter complaint against him by local practitioners? Will the Government make an enquiry in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have already stated that Government are not aware of any such complaints. Therefore, no enquiry need be made.

Women Police

* 32 *Q*.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 46 on 18th December 1959—

(*a*) whether the idea of recruiting women police for Madras State has since been given up; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : *போலீஸ் படைக்குப் பெண்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதற்குத் தாமதம் ஏற்படக்காரணமென்ன ?*

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : *காரணம் தகுதியுள்ள பெண்கள் கிடைக்காதது. ஒருமுறை விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டு, தகுதியுள்ளவர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லே. மறுபடியும் விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டது. வந்த 46 மனுக்களில், 22 பேர் " இண்டர்வியூ"-க்கு வரும்படி கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறுர்கள். " இண்டர்வியூ" ஆன பிறகு தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுபவர்கள் தெரியும்.*

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : *ஏற்கனவே விதித்திருக்கும் தகுதிகள்படி பெண்கள் இப்பதவிக்கு கிடைக்காததிருல் அவற்றை ஓரளவு தளர்த்தும் நோக்கமுண்டா ?*

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : *நிபந்தனேகளேத் தளர்த்துவதாக இல்லே. நிபந்தனேகள் நிச்சயமாக வற்புறுத்தப்படும்.*

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : *பெண் போலீசாருடைய வேலேகள் என்ன ?*

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The duties are : Patrolling areas where undesirable women may frequent, rescue of young girls fuond homeless and in danger of becoming prostitutes; accompanying Police on Immoral Traffic Act raids; Escorting to court and guarding in court female prisoners; escorting remand and female under-trail pprisoners; assisting investigating

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offcers and questioning complaints in cases, such as assaults on women accused and women and child witnesses; patrolling large Railway stations and meeting trains to deal with, control and assist women passengers; dealing with stray children; and bandobust, duties at large gatherings where women congregate, e.g., big public meetings where there are separate women enclosures should there be a large festival at a place where there is a Railway station and women congregate, a detachment of women police could be sent to the railway.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If these are the duties of the women police officers, why should the Government insist on particular standards when women with such standards are not available throughout the whole State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It was a matter which was considered and it was felt that for discharging satisfactorily these duties, certain standards must be insisted upon.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Have the Government decided upon the dress they should wear?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is a minor matter. There should be no difficulty in deciding about it. If hon. Members have any suggestion, I would take them. (Laughter.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : As most of the applicants were found to be sub-standard in the matter of physical fiitness and other things, will the Government undertake security measures in order to protect these officers from molestation?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not a supplementary question.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government do insist on some standards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, that is not a supplementary question.

Transfer of Collectors

* 33 *Q.*—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of District Collectors transferred from Chingleput district since January 1957 till date; and

(*b*) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) Four.

(*b*) The changes were made on administrative grounds.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இது நிர்வாகத் தேவைக்காக செய்யப்படுகிறது.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : அடிக்கடி மாவட்ட கலெக்டர்களை மாற்றுவதால், மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் சீரான நிலையில் இல்லை என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா ?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதிலே மாற்ற வேண்டிய அவசியம் இருந்தது. ஒன்றிரண்டு பேருக்கு மேல் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு பிரமோஷன் வருகிறது. அதை எப்படித் தடுப்பது ? தடுக்க முடியாது. (சிரிப்பு.)

Tiruvalangadu

* 34 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN (on behalf of SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any ppropposal to shift the headquarters from Manur to Tiruvalangadu in Tiruttani taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir.

Poonamallee Panchayat

* 35 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the number of occasions of failure of electricity in Poonamallee Panchayat from January to March 1960;

(b) the duration of failure on each occasion; and

(c) the causes for the failure?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) Forty-six.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Break-down of feeder, pre-arranged shut-down, emergency shut-down for rectification of switch, tripping of the feeder to clear temporary faults, load shedding and low tension shut-down for carrying out minor rectifications on lines.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that electricity failed in the Poonamallee Panchayat on a number of occasions for hours together and some times for even days? If it is only a question of repair, how can electricity fail for hours on end?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have placed a statement [a] on the table of the House. If the hon. Member would go through it he will find that his supplementary question that electricity failed for days together is not waranted. Neither was inconvenience caused for hours together. The longest period at one time was eigth hours. It must be due to repair being carried out on some lines.

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 199–200 infra.

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Accidents

* 36 *Q.*—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of accidents caused by lorries and motor cars in August and September 1960 in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH :

	August 1960.	September 1960.
Lorries	41	45
Motor Cars (including Jeeps and Station wagons	168	131

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether these accidents were due to overspeed or due to the drivers not obeying the traffic rules?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not have these details with me.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know how many of these accidents proved fatal?

THE HON. V. RAMAIAH : I do not have these figures.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a fact that some of these lorry and motor car drivers are unlicensed and that most of the accidents or a good number of them were caused by these drivers?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The hon. Member has stated the reason for these accidents. Particularly in lorry traffic we find the accidents are due to these unlicensed drivers taking over driving. We are trying our best to put an end to that.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any department or section of the department to go into the causes of the accident, the time of accident and the place of accident, whether in the case of cars, it was owner-driven and so on?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : These are attended to by the Regional Transport Authority.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know how many of the lorries involved in the accidents belong to the Government?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not have the information with me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[*Note*.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II. ANNOUNCEMENT *re* :

Election of a Member of the State Library Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that—

Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the State Library Committee. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancy to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare her duly elected to the State Library Committee.

III. DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to clarify some of the points raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition with regard to the administration of the Health and Medical Departments. It is true that the provision made for Medical and Public Health Departments is low, namely, Rs. 300 crores, when the total outlay of the Plan is in the order of Rs. 10,500 crores and when it is to be raised to Rs. 12,000 crores or so. So far as this State is concerned, the provision is about Rs. 41·5 for Medicine and Public Health including Water-supply Schemes. This provision has been cut down to Rs. 24·5 crores. Now the axe has fallen heavily not so much upon Medical and Public Health as on the water-supply schemes. We had provided about Rs. 27·5 crores for water-supply schemes and this has been reduced to Rs. 6·5 crores. So, it will be seen that the major cut was only in respect of the water-supply schemes and not in regard to Medical and Public Health Departments.

Sir, before the Plan for the whole country was formulated, the State Health Ministers met, months ahead of the formulation of the draft outline of the Plan, in order to impress upon the Planning Commission and the Central Government the necessity for providing a greater amount under the head ' Public Health and Medicine '. This Conference of the Health Ministers discussed all the problems arising out of the health requirements of the people and finally passed a resolution that at least 10 per cent of the total outlay should be earmarked for the Health Department. But unfortunately that did not take place and I again say the provisions under this head is very low. Now the Leader of the Opposition has said
3-20 p.m. that there is more emphasis on planning for prosperity. That seems to be so. He has also quoted Sri J. C. Ghosh in his support. He has said that Sri Ghosh considered that a cultivated mind in a healthy body is very necessary and that such a thing should be encouraged. I also agree. But the trouble is the necessity for that changed outlook is not really thought of. Therefore more men of Ghosh temperament and Ghosh outlook and also more leaders like the hon. the Leader of the Opposition should be emphasising . . .

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : In the Planning Commission?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Not in the Planning Commission. They should be emphasising this point so that some time or other the necessity for greater provision for health services will be felt. Sir, I am a believer in constantly making reference to this aspect of the question, that is, that planning for prosperity alone would not do. Because, after all, why is the replanning for prosperity? It is there so that people may live healthily and enjoy the fruit of schemes. What is the use of planning for prosperity if people are not healthy and free from disease? How can they enjoy the fruit of the plans and schemes motivated by planning for prosperity? Not only this. Even in order effectively to carry out the schemes of planning for prosperity, people must be healthy and able-bodied and free from disease. From this point of view I think a greater provision on this item is such more useful and important than mere planning for prosperity alone. So I do not think that anybody, if he looks at this problem from this standpoint, will differ. The only hope I have is in the Tamil proverb of quoted, namely,

"அடிமேல் அடிஅடித்தால், அம்மியும் நகரும்"

Therefore if those people of this outlook constantly bring this aspect to the notice of either the Planning Commission or other authorities, I am sure much more provision will be made in course of time.

Then, Sir, reference was made to the overcrowding in our hospitals. It is true that we are doing our best to make more beds available. But still the pressure on hospitals is very great not only on account of the increase of population but also more on account of the changed outlook on the part of people seeking medical treatment in hospitals than before. Previously people went to the hospitals only as a last resort. Now even for very minor ailments, people go to hospitals. So, there is now a greater pressure on hospitals. If we have to adopt the very strict rule that patients could be admitted only to the extent of the sanctioned bed strength, many would be denied admission and that will be a very difficult problem. So many people who are seeking admission will be completely denied this opportunity. That is why the Government tolerate and the doctors also tolerate to some extent the admission of more patients than the bed strength would admit. Though the patients may not get cots, at least on the mats or bed sheets they are given accommodation from the mere humanitarian standpoint and not from any other. After this overcrowding was brought to our notice, we are trying to restrict the admissions at least in the teaching hospitals to the minimum possible. Thus matters are now improving. To give an idea of the number of beds that have been increased. I will just now give the figures. The bed strength in 1951 was 9,812. The bed strength in 1961 is 16,672. During the third plan we propose to increase the number to 28,602. In the case of doctors also, there is a progressive increase in their number. In 1951 their number was 4,218. In 1961, it is 5,635. In Third Plan the increase will be about 7,665. Therefore, it will be seen that all steps are being taken to see that the difficulty of overcrowding in hospitals is solved. It is a question of not only

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having trained personnel but also it is a question of finance. In the circumstances, the Government are doing their very best in solving this overcrowding problem.

As regards the question of resignation by doctors, I will save the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan the trouble of having to put question to get the necessary information. Yesterday he said that he would have to put a separate question to elicit this information. The number of resignations then was 85. Up to the end of the year 1960, the number is 125—about 40 more. (Sri P. T. Rajan : Improving!). Now the reasons given for these resignations are private', 'domestic reasons', and other things. But if we dive deep into the mater and find out the real reason we will see that the doctors are not willing to go to the rural parts and work there. Another reason is that people do not want to go outside Madras. Many prefer to work only in Madras City. Now we are forced to have the regular degreeholders in medicine—M.B.B.S.—in the mofussil centres for the primary healthy centres, because we are getting grants from the Central Goevrnment and also aid from international agencies. They insist upon a regular medical graduate and, therefore, at least to the primary health centres we are forced to post regular M.B.B.S. doctors. The further difficulty is this. Formerly there were not so many amenities given in the matter of medical treatment in the interior parts of our country. But now the primary health centres in order to cover the rural population are located in far away remote places in the interior, and there are no amenities available there as in the towns. So people fight shy to go there. Therefore, these resignations are coming in. We are trying to give every inducement. We have given extra allowances also. But still the difficulty is there. The difficulty will be there as long as those doctors who resign can earn more by way of private practice and as long as more graduates are not turned out.

With regard to post-graduate studies, there are facilities pro-
3-30 p.m. vided. Now, there are only three posts wanting men with post-graduate qualifications, viz., Professor of Pharmacology in the Tanjore College—the present incumbent does not possess these qualifications — and Professors of Bio-Chemistry both at Tanjore and in Kilpauk Medical College. So against 84 posts requiring persons with post-grdauate qualifications, only three are vacant. So, there is no dearth of properly qualified people for manning these institutions.

Reference was made to the appointment of honorary medical officers and it was said that their term had been reduced from five to three years. Sir, this does not stand in the way of appointments being renewed again and again. There are, in fact, officers who have served for ten years, twelve years and fifteen years. Why the term has been reduced is there is a large number of doctors offering honorary service and, therefore, we have to provide turns for all people who come forward to serve in Government

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hospitals. There are a few doctors—they are very rare—who do not conduct themselves in a desirable way and complaints are received against such honorary medical men. But luckily they are quite a few. So, considering all these factors, the term has been reduced to three years. The honoraries are doing their work properly and there is no difficulty at all with them. There is no question of their coming before the Government with bended knees and all that as was said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. A mere written application will do.

As regards the prevalence of small-pox, the Government of India have taken it very seriously and want to see to it that the disease is not only controlled but completely eradicated. In so many other countries, especially in Western countries, this disease has been completely eradicated.

The Government of India have given us the necessary air to try a pilot project in each district to that end. We have selected the Chingleput district for working the scheme. It has a population of about 20 lakhs and I understand that about 60 to 65 per cent of the population have already been either vaccinated or revaccinated. I hope in a couple of months or so the entire population will be vaccinated. There are schemes now to extend the programme not only to other parts of the State but throughout the country. But the main difficulty in undertaking such schemes in the City is that it is in the charge of the Corporation health staff. It is regrettable—I also regret it personally—that we should hear periodical reports about attacks of small-pox. We are not happy about it. Especially in a premier city like ours, it should not be so. Recently we had an experience. Some Russian or German delegation which visited this country was staying at Bangalore in Mysore State. They must have seen some reports in the newspapers about the prevalence of small-pox in our City and so they sent frantic telegrams making enquiries about it. We had to say that they need not be worried or afraid as it had become a regular thing here (laughter). What we meant was it was not so very 'catching' or contagious and that they might visit the City safely. From that time onwards we have taken every step possible to see that the City is free from small-pox. Since the Corporation could not cope with the work we have asked the Director of Public Health to work the scheme in the City so that vaccination and revaccination could be done quickly. The scheme has been sent to the Corporation and we are awaiting its approval. We are determined to see that small-pox is wiped out completely and this is possible by the only method—vaccination and revaccination. I am glad that the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned about it.

As regards the scheme for the exchange of professors, it is taking a very good shape and only details have to be worked out. In a short time we will be able to inform the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it is in operation.

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Now, mention was made about the usefulness of a separate Director of Medical Education in the State. I submit, the difficulty is, medical education is intimately connected with hospitals in the matter of clinical study and all that. Therefore, the full direction must be in the hands of one who is in charge of both medical education and hospitals. But we have got a separate Assistant Director of Medical Services who is in charge of medical education. He is of course working under the Director of Medical Services and we have no difficulty. I think this system is working all right.

With regard to the constitution of a committee to go into matters connected with medical education, we have already appointed three committees. In one of these, the hon. Leader of the Opposition himself sits as Chairman. Two reports have already been sent to us and one more is awaited and that will be forthcoming very soon. So, when all these reports are received, they will be studied and whatever improvements can be made will be made.

Coming to individual cases, I am of course very reluctant about referring to them. But still mention has been made and I will answer some of the charges. One doctor, qualified in Ophthalmology, an M.S., was said to have been transferred from the City to a mofussil town. Now the whole idea of medical service to be rendered to the general public is having a reorientation. Formerly all kinds of services including specialist and highly advanced were available only in the metropolis. But now the Government want that all these amenities should be available not only in the hospitals in the City but also in the District Headquarters and, to a small extent, in the taluk headquarters hospitals.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it so?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Where are the facilities?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : So, we are thinking in terms of some sort of decentralisation in the matter of affording facilities to the people so that they may not have the trouble of going from Cape Comorin or Ootacamund to the metropolis. We are strengthening all departments from that point of view. We wanted to upgrade the Ophthalmic Department in the Tiruchirappalli headquarters hospital and, therefore, this gentleman was sent. Of course, he was here—Madras—for a long time, for nearly twelve years.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Now you have the facilities?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We want to build up.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Say, 'to improve things'.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Another point was raised about a gentleman joining a post-graduate course and then withdrawing from it.

Now, it happened this way. The gentleman sent in his resignation and joined the post-graduate course. But before accepting the resignation, there were certain financial recoveries to be effected from him and the resignation could not be accepted before the recoveries were effected. When this question was pending the gentleman thought it was prudent to get away from the course itself. So we are not responsible for that. 3-40 p.m.

Sir, these are the points I was able to collect with regard to the criticism made about the Department. Any other suggestions that may be made now and then will be carefully looked into and we will try to rectify as far as possible having regard to the financial aspect also and availability of technical personnel and other things.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On a point of information, Sir. At present the Government of India are instituting a number of scholarships for doctors to go to foreign countries where they are given facilities to specialise in different branches. Is it a fact that many doctors who apply to go there for foreign studies are not allowed to go there with a lien on their service here? Have such cases been brought to the notice of the Government and do our Government think that the facilities available in our State are sufficient for higher studies and therefore they need not be sent to foreign countires for training there?

THE HON. SRI. M. A. MANICKAVELU : Whenever there is necessity for people to get trained in foreign countries, we allow them to go and get the benefit of the training there. But when it is at the cost of our own people here we cannot relieve them. I can cite instances where people want to have more and more qualification in quick succession. Within a year of passing their M.B.B.S. examination they want to go for post-graduate studies. Even the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said the other day that they must have two or three years practical experience and then they could take to post-graduate studies. But it is not like that with these people. They won't allow any time to gain practical experience. They want to go on learning (Laughter). What is the use of reading if they are not to be useful in actual life?

* THE HON. SRI. R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the task of replying to the debate has been rendered very easy by the contribution which the Hon. the Minister for Revenue made in clarifying some of the important points raised during the course of the debate. I also thank and compliment the hon. the mover of the motion of thanks for the detailed facts he placed before the House of the progress made by the State in several sectors. For once I think he disappointed my esteemed Friend Sri Raza Khan by not criticising the Government.

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Sir, the suggestions and criticisms made during the course of the debate can be classified under three heads, those relating to the Plan, those relating to the economic conditions in the country and those relating to the administraion of paricular departments. Since this House has no occasion to discuss the administration in particular departments as the other House has on a motion for Demand for Grants every effort is being made to meet the points raised in the course of the debate in respect of the administration of departments also. But I must confess that within the short time—namely that about an hour or so—the Government have to reply to the many points raised in a debate which ran for three or four days, and if it is not possible to meet all the points and to reply all the questions that have been raised during the course of the debate, Sir, it is not on account of any lack of willingness on the part of the Government to place the facts before the House but very largely due to the lack of time that it is so. If I have to reply to all the points raised during the course of the debate perhaps I should take half the time that has been taken by all the hon. Members who participated in the debate and that I do not think is either necessary or even proper. Therefore, as I said, I will try to meet the points raised during the course of the debate under those three heads I have already mentioned and if I leave out any of the very important points raised by the hon. Members, I hope they would forgive me and appreciate the handicap under which I have to function.

Sir, dealing with the question of the Plan, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and also the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition specifically referred to the reduction in the total outlay of the Plan for this State. It is true that the Plan expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 291 or probably Rs. 300 crores. Hon. Members are aware, when we framed the Plan for Rs. 400 crores we mentioned it as the tentative Plan of this State. Similar tentative plans for other States were prepared and the Planning Commission and the Government of India had to co-ordinate all these Plans and bring out the final Plan for the whole country. Much as we would like to have as large a Plan as possible for each State there are very serious limitations to the size of the Plan. If we do not pay attention to the limiting factors, then the Plan itself may fail.

Sir, the first limiting factor of the Plan is the availability of resources and the second limiting factor is the ability of the administration to utilise the provisions made usefully and profitably. It is not very difficult to squander away money but if we want to get the full money's worth for the expenditure, it has got to be matched by the ability of the particular department to spend that money in a very useful manner deriving sixteen annas worth on each rupee spent. And this depends on a number of other factors like the availability of skilled artisans, trained administrators, engineers, doctors, professional men and so on and every one of us knows that we are not surfeit with people who

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possess these high qualifications. Therefore, taking all these into account the Planning Commission has approved of a Plan of about Rs. 300 crores for the Madras State.

It is true, as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said, that the reduction of the Plan necessitates a pruning or cutting down of some of the Plan provisions already made in the draft outline. That would mean as has already been pointed out, reduction of about 25 per cent of the schemes which we have already prepared. If this House is anxious to discuss the final Plan as it emerges, Government would consider the suggestion. Government would also consider whether the Planning Committee which was originally constituted for preparing the draft outline for Rs. 400 crores could not be called again before the plan was reduced to Rs. 300 crores. Sir, I will have the valuable suggestion made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition carefully examined by the Government and we will try to carry with us in this task the various shades of opinion in this House as well as in the other for the common good of the State and its people.

Then, Sir, the second aspect of the criticism about the Plan is this. The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar said that the Plan has not laid enough emphasis on agriculture, and that there was a lopsided emphasis on industry and industrial development. The amount of resources allocated for agriculture under the Third Five Year Plan does not bear out the criticism. If you will kindly refer to page 28 of the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of the Government of India you will find that for agriculture, minor irrigation and Community Development the sum allocated is Rs. 1,025 crores and for major and medium irrigation, which again is expenditure for increasing agricultural production, it is Rs. 650 crores. That makes up a total of about Rs. 1,675 crores. As against this, the allocation for industries and minerals is Rs. 1,500 crores. Actually there is a balance after the allocation of the resources to these two sectors. I think that this deployment of the resources is in the best interests of development of both the sectors of our economy. We all know that in the countries which have a higher standard of life and countries which are economically strong, the emphasis on industrial development is very great. It is considered by economists that the best or the ideal state of society is one in which fifty per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and the other fifty per cent in industry. Now I include under 'agriculture' the allied sectors, and in industry, transport and other similar things. Therefore, I would think that the Third Plan in making this major basic development of its resources has taken this factor into consideration and has made an appropriate provision for these two important sectors.

3-50 p.m.

Then, Sir, the question was raised, 'How are we really planning for the industrial development in the manner in which we have done in the face of the political and international conditions in the world?' Sir, the plan is bound to succeed only on two basic

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grounds or the two basic prerequisites. One is the seasonal conditions of monsoon. We must be free from drought and pest. Given this condition, the agricultural plan will succeed. We have to have international peace. Otherwise it is not possible for us to carry out the industrial plan. The industrial plan is based on the availability of not only foreign exchange, not only aid and assistance from foreign countries but also assistance in the shape of machinery and equipment and technical skill from foreign countries. In the catastrophic event of any major conflagration in the world, I am quite sure that it would not be possible for us to fulfil the Plan targets. This explains also why of all the countries in the world, weak as we are, poor as we are, and under-developed as we are, we still talk very much more about international peace than other countries who are able to contribute to it or maintain it. The question of international peace is of greater importance to under-developed and less developed countries in the world than to the developed ones. So I quite agree that unless international conditions are propitious, it would be difficult for us to fulfil the Plan targets. At the same time I would venture, though it is not part of the duty of a politician to prophesy, to think that the conditions are really tending to be propitious for the maintenance of international peace at the present moment.

Then, Sir, another question is raised, namely, that we are always planning for industrial development on the basis of external resources and that we have not made any provision for repayment of the loans. Both in this House and outside people ask this question, 'How are you going to repay all the foreign loans?' Any one who has had anything to do with the development of industry in this country knows that he has to get a clearance from the Capital Goods Committee before he is allowed to start an industry. Another Committee which goes into the question is the Committee on Foreign Exchange. Unless the industry which is proposed to be started is able to earn when it goes into production, and unless it produces sufficient goods to effect a reduction in the import thereof and thereby effect savings in foreign exchange, it is not allowed to operate or to enter into agreements for deferred payment. This is a factor which is very often forgotten by many people who criticise the Government saying that they are the prodigal borrowers who go about borrowing without any sense of responsibility about repayment. Most of our foreign loans are for industrial development. Barring a few aided programmes for other social services, the largest portion of our foreign borrowings is for industrial purposes, and these purposes are judged or at least scrutinised before the loans are granted. Sir, you would have seen a number of teams from foreign countries coming to India every year. The World Bank team comes. The Development Loan Fund team comes. The International Finance Corporation officials come. What do they do? They are not going round the country for sight seeing. They actually assess whether the country would be able to earn sufficient foreign exchange out of the investments which they make on these projects, and only if they are satisfied that these projects will produce sufficient goods so as to

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reduce the total volume of imports from foreign countries into this country, thereby effecting savings in foreign exchange, they would care to lend to this country. I venture to submit that the countries which are lending to this country are not so stupid as to go on lending to us if they think that we have no capacity to repay the loans at a future date. Sir, I have taken a little time to explain this, because I find in very many places a misconception is growing that we are borrowing for unproductive purposes On the other hand our borrowings are for productive purposes, and the production which we envisage will be able to earn sufficient foreign exchange for us or at any rate reduce imports from foreign countries to that extent. I grant these are obligations. I have every confidence that the Government would be able to meet and fulfil all these obligations. I may venture to give even an instance. We have now received for the Madras Aluminium Company permission to pay our foreign exchange requirements by deferred payments and before that was given, the committee went into the question as to what amount of aluminium could be produced in this country, how much foreign imports would be saved on account of the production of this aluminium in this country, and therefore how much foreign exchange would be saved, how much would be the deferred payment instalment per year, and also whether it would be able to meet the obligations as and when they arose. After an examination of all these aspects only the Government of India agreed to allow the company to enter into a deferred payment arrangement. This is one instance I would bring to the notice of the House, and the same procedure is followed in respect of almost all the cases in which foreign aid is taken. Therefore, I venture to submit again that there is no fear of our borrowing beyond our capacity to repay and making ourselves look ridiculous in the world as people unable to honour their obligations.

Then, Sir, about the plan, one or two individual items were mentioned. Emphasis was rightly laid by a number of members on the development of the Tuticorin Port. I am happy to say that the Tuticorin Port has been included in the Third Plan. The question of allocation of resources is pending consideration by the Central Government. But as a project, it has been included in the plan, and the sum of Rs. 1 lakh, mentioned by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition as having been allocated for this Tuticorin Harbour, is the amount set apart for preliminary expenditure which this Government propose to incur on preliminary investigation, etc. It is not part of the investment by the Centre. The scheme is a Central scheme, and expenditure on this is likely to be met by the Centre. But in order to expedite the work in connection with this project, the Madras Government out of their own resources have set apart a lakh of rupees for preliminary investigation. If the Rs. 1 lakh set apart for the Tuticorin Port means all that this Government were going to set apart for it, it would certainly mean that the Tuticorin Port is as far away from us as the moon.

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4 p.m. I will now proceed to deal with our general economic condition. There was a very interesting thought raised by Mr. Natarajan about the cost of living increasing at a higher rate. He referred to the ratio between the increase in the price indices and the increase in the *per capita* income. He said that the increase in the price indices was much greater than the increase in the *per capita* income and that it was not a healthy state of affairs. I must admit, as a student of economics, it has thrown open a new vista for investigation. None of our investigations has proceeded on these lines and certainly I am personally interested in following it up and seeing what the results of these calculations would show. Anyway, this is a matter which offers an interesting field of study. But then the conclusion is not borne out by the facts as presented to us. Though there has been a higher rate of increase in the cost of living index than in the *per capita* income, it is found from a statistical compilation made by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) that during this period 1949-59, the consumption *per capita* in this country in terms of calories, which is the best test, has increased. In 1948–49, it was 1640 calories and in 1958–59 it rose to 2,380 calories. So, this would show that the real standard of life of the people has improved and that in terms of real income and consumption, there has been a radical improvement. I would read another figure by way of comparison. In Japan, the *per capita* consumption in 1948–49 was 1,900 calories as against India's 1,640. In 1957–58—the figures for 1958–59 are not available—Japan consumed *per capita* 2,220 calories as against India's 2,380 in 1958–59. Therefore, I venture the suggestion that, even apart from the figures we shall quote about the increase in food production and other things, our standard of life has improved. The F.A.O. compilation is one of the very valuable standards by which we can judge whether there has been improvement in this country or not. The figures compiled by the FAO are very revealing. Of course, there are other countries which started in 1948–49 with a higher *per capita* consumption. For example, the figure for New Zeland was 3,960 calories, which is well above the needs of a person. But my submission to this House is that there is a steady and modest increase in our consumption in terms of calories and that that records the real progress in the standard of life of our people.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : What is our normal need?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Roughly 3,200 calories. We are two-thirds fed.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : When the Hon. Minister refers to calories, will he tell us what substances went to make up so many calories? There are certain substances like biological proteins which are necessary for man. A man eating a bagful of ragi can make up so many calories but it should be a mixture.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is not the time when we can go into all those factors. They were taken into account by one of the great international organizations which is

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accepted as an authority. I refer to the F.A.O. itself. They have standards which they apply not only to India but to all the countries. When measured by a common standard applicable to New Zealand, the United States and India, they find that there has been an increase in consumption in terms of calories. I for one would not become a greater expert than the expert organization itself. Sir, I do not want to weary the House with statistical information about a number of other items like cloth, jute or cotton. But I was gratified to find that we stood third in the world in the matter of producing cotton textiles. The first country is the United States; then comes China and we stand third. That is a marked progress which this country has achieved during the Second Plan period.

Another question which worries this House and the general public is that in spite of this fairly steady increase in manufacture of material goods, there is a deterioration in the standard of life of certain classes. Nobody would say that there has been a deterioration in the standard of life of the working classes in this country. Anybody would agree that the working classes in this country have been able to maintain their pre-war real incomes and perhaps have been able to add to it a little. But the porblem of the middle-classes is one in which we as Government—whether State or Central—have not been able to show any marked improvement. I have been thinking quite a bit about this. I am only venturing a suggestion when I say this. It is not only the cost of living of the middle-class that has increased but it is the standard of life of the middle-class that has also improved. With the increased amenities available in the country and with the improved ways of life that one has got accustomed to, the real cost of living of the middle-class has gone up. For instance, we cannot do without coffee or tea. We cannot do without better clothing than we had in the past; we cannot do without transport; we are unable to walk long distances. Therefore, in one sense the standard of life has improved. That is responsible for the difficulties of the middle-class. The second and more serious reason is this. Whereas the earning units in a working class family have increased in number the earning units in a middle-class family have remained stationary. It has led to a deterioration. Then, Sir, in computing the minimum wages required for any family a certain standard is observed all over the world. One standard is; What are the total consumption units in the family and how many wage earners are there in the family to earn the required money for meeting these consumption units? If you take into consideration the working classes, the number of wage earners, the earning units in a family have increased or at any rate it has been steady as in the past while in the case of middle class families the number of earning units are less. Therefore they have not been able to meet the increased cost of living. Therefore something should be done to provide some sort of subsidiary occupation for these middle class families to make up the earning and that appears to me one of the urgent necessities. I have now heard from the colonies which we have opened, as for instance the colonies in Tiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar and

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Sharma Nagar and other places, a number of these housewives of clerks and others have come and asked for the opening of Ambar Charka centres or some other handicraft or other centres so that they may augment the income of the family. It would be necessary to provide some facilities for these people so that they may augment the income of their families. I do not think a mere increase in wages alone would be able to solve the problem. We think, in view of the increased obligations of social life which the middle classes have to meet they have to increase the number of earning members and units in the family and this will have to be done. That I think is one of the reasons why the middle classes have been hit harder than the other classes of people.

Then, Sir, a number of points were made about the industrial development in the State. I must confess that the small scale industrialists have not had all that they wanted. The small scale industrialist had to meet with a number of shortages as the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan said. They do not get iron and steel when they want them. They do not get the various other raw materials. They do not get the coal in time. These are many of the shortages which they are faced with. In one sense, I think, it is a blessing in disguise though I do not want them to suffer the shortage for all the time. The existence of shortages creates an artificial market for the small scale industrialists. It should not be forgotten that if all these scarce materials like iron and steel, coal and everything were available, the large industries would manufacture everything and they would stamp out the small scale indusfries altogether. Therefore the small scale industries to some extent have succeeded and they thrive on account of the shortages which prevails in the country. What we have been trying to do is to secure for the small scale industrialists some facilities by way of purchase through co-operative societies and distribution of at least 50 per cent of their needs and so on. While we start at least some Co-operative societies in industrial estates, people outside the estate have to face a great deal of difficulties. We are aware that in Madras owing to lack of supply of raw materials during the last quarter of 1960 quite a number of people were put to very serious handicaps and difficulties and coke and coal went up in price even to Rs. 200 which is most unconscionable. We have been persuading the Government of India to agree to fix a pool price for coal even as they have fixed a pool price for iron and steel and cement. If that is done it will go a long way to ease the situation. But until it is done, I am afraid we have to struggle with the difficulties we have. I can assure hon. Members that so far as the Government are concerned they would do their utmost to see that there is a steady import of these materials and a steady supply to the small scale industrialists. Having taken all the effort and so much pains to develop all these small scale industries, Government would not like them to suffer for want of raw materials. We would do our utmost to see that these industries get their due share.

In this connexion I would like to give one information. Steps are being taken steadily for the establishment of the iron and steel plant which a number of hon. Members made reference during

the course of the debate. We are sending on the 27th January, 60 lb. of iron ore and 60 lb. high temperature lignite ore to Oslo to be tested in the electric furnace. This is the third step in the various actions we have taken one after the other. We had investigations on the laboratory scale. We invited experts to come and look into it. We are now going to do some pilot project tests. One more thing we have to do is to utilize a thousand pounds of Neyveli lignite and a hundred pounds of iron ore of Salem in one of the low shaft furnaces abroad. Another would be to use it in an electrical furnace. The most important consideration in the establishment of the plan is the cost. Whether the pig iron which is sought to be produced in Salem with the help of the low grade iron ore and the lignite would be competitive in India as well as abroad, is the question which has got to be decided and the pilot projects we expect will decide the question. We are taking steps in that direction one by one.

Then, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and I think the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan both referred to the Finance Commission and the raw deal that this State received from the last Finance Commission. I join with them in saying that we were thoroughly upset and very unhappy about the result but we were in company with Bombay. Bombay also did not get a pie from the last Finance Commission. The Finance Commission generally goes by the balance sheet of the State (Sri Raza Khan : Solvency.) (Another hon. Member : Mismanage if you want more money.) It is not solvency or insolvency of the State by which you get money. There two States, Madras and Bombay, were the most sound of the States and they suffered by not getting anything. I am quite sure that at the hands of the next Finance Commission we are bound to get a better deal. (An hon. Member : Is there any indication?) We do not know, because the Commission has not yet started receiving evidence and all that. Our condition has now become bad and we have to get some financial assistance. For instance we are being given some assistance by the Central Government for the pay increases we have been giving all along to our Government servants. If I do not anticipate the Hon. the Finance Minister, it would mean a deficit of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores if we do not get the Central assistance on this account. And therefore we have to be given a due share when the Finance Commission determines the respective shares of the States. We hope we will have a better deal this time. On the question whether the Legislature would be consulted on these, I understand that it is not the practice since these questions are treated as confidential both by the Finance Commission and the State Government. Therefore much as I would like to get all the help and assistance from my Friend Sri Raza Khan, I am afraid I will have to deny myself the opportunity and the pleasure.

Sir, I have already taken a considerable time. I will try to finish within the next ten minutes. Mr. Chairman, the next point I wish to refer to is the training of the artisan class which is so necessary for industrial development. We have made considerable

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progress in the matter of starting engineering colleges and polytechnics. But in the matter of training artisans such as fitters, turners, mechanists and so on, our progress has to keep pace with the development that is taking place in the State. We have at present ten industrial schools. We propose to put up another 14 such industrial training schools for training these artisans. The present capacity is 4,500 artisans per annum and we propose to add to it another 4,060 with the result that during the Third Plan we hope to have as many as 8,560 artisans from these industrial schools every year. The hon. Member Sri Seshachariar referred to training of apprentices. At presant there are only two such training schemes and we propose to increase them to five and we expect to have 1,500 apprentices trained every year.

4–20 p.m. Lastly, Sir, I wish to deal with the question of 'Bleeding Madras', which the hon. Member Sri Sambandhan referred to. We all know that he takes a great deal of interest in the welfare of the handloom weavers and the handloom industry. We have very often told this House as well as the manufacturers of these handloom goods that finding the market is not the responsibility of the State. Finding the market should be the responsibility of the producers. Unless we agree to have a totalitarian state of affairs, in which the production and distribution would be controlled and finding the market would be arranged, it would not be possible for the Government to find the market. I do not think that Mr. Sambandhan or even the handloom weavers in this country, however much they may suffer on account of some of the difficulties, will agree to such a totalitarian control of both production and distribution and also marketing by the State. It is unfortunate that owing to a mistake committed by some speculators that this cloth has remained with us unsold. The Government are trying to purchase the goods. The Madras Government have requested the Government of India to allow them either to purchase the goods themselves or give some loans to the people so that they may tide over the present difficulty.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What is the value of the cloth?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is estimated that there will be about 16 lakhs of yards of 'Bleeding Madras', and even at a price of Rs. 2 per yard, the cost would come to Rs. 32 lakhs. This is not a very large sum. But what the Government of India seem to be afraid of is that if they start buying at Rs. 2 per yard, new 'Bleeding Madras' would come into Madras and again the problem will be accentuated.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : There will not be any more production.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Unfortunately, Mr. Sambandhan does not control the entire trade though he does to some extent.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is not a fact, Sir, that the department also—I do not like to mention the names of officers—gave wide publicity that there was such a heavy demand in America and that people should rush their 'Bleeding Madras', and therefore to-day they are in the soup? Should not the Government officials be careful before making public announcements?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : At the time when the announcement was made, there was a great demand. If the market had not been spoiled by the speculators, we would have established a very sound trade on this particular item. When they found that there was a very great market for this type of goods in America, persons who had never seen handloom goods began to speculate on this trade. They went about buying all sorts of goods which did not answer to the description of 'Bleeding Madras' and exported them with the result the market had been completely ruined. We are trying to do our utmost to see that the distress is alleviated. We hope to hear from the Centre. The Madras Government are prepared to advance to the stockists of the 'Bleeding Madras', loans against their stocks to the tune of five lakhs of rupees, and I hope that this would be taken advantage of by the handloom weavers.

Sir, I am grateful to the Members of this House for all the kindness they have shown the Government. It is exhilarating to speak in this House, because the criticisms in this House are not offered from any party angle or from any of the preconceived prejudices by one or the other of the political parties that exist in this country. When we get honest and good advice, we feel grateful to them. I may assure the House, Sir, that the Government really appreciate all the suggestions made by hon. Members during the course of the debate and would endeavour their utmost to profit by them. Thank you, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Have the Government got any figures regarding the unemployed people, and how many of them they hope to get employed in the third five-year plan period?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have reserved some of these things for the budget, because that is the time when we will be able to deal with all items.

Sir, I made a mistake. It is customary for the Leader of the House to request the mover of the amendments to withdraw them in view of the explanations offered by the Government. While I fulfilled the obligation to thank hon. Members, I forgot the other obligation to request my esteemed Friend to withdraw his amendment. I am quite sure he would readily agree to withdraw his amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, at least in consideration of the concluding remarks, I am obliged to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, I also withdraw my amendment.

The amendment of Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 19th January 1961.'

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

IV. DISCUSSION ON THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1960–61.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, after a very brilliant speech by the Leader of the House, convincing in some parts and not completely convincing in others, I am at a disadvantage to speak on the supplementary statement of expenditure. But, however, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the items of expenditure in the supplementary statement. Sir, I do admit or rather agree with the Finance Minister that because of the tempo of expenditure on the Second Plan, particularly when we are reaching the final year of the plan, it is likely that supplementary statements of this type may come in. But it cannot be a general affair always. Already, as per the statement of the Finance Minister, we had one supplementary statement of expenditure in August. We are now having a second, and it is likely that we may have a third one by the time the budget for 1961–62 is presented. There are certain items of expenditure for which there can be a valid justification that they were not anticipated at the time of finalising the main budget. There is also the possibility of some of these items being anticipated at the time of presenting the main budget itself. It is quite possible for the heads of departments to think, 'We are going to have two or three supplementary statements; even if we do not include an item of expenditure in the main budget, there is the passibility of including it in the first, second or third suplementary statement'. Therefore, the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister is in a general way.

Now taking some of the items in the supplementary statement, the Leader of the House mentioned that things were taking shape in the matter of erecting a steel plant in the State of Madras. The visit of the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister to the various plants in the North and also the steps which are being taken in this behalf augur well. I am in entire agreement with the Leader of the House that it is not an easy thing to rush. It is a question of marketing. The price factor and other factors are there. The very fact that the Government have taken all necessary steps to have a steel plant in this State is really welcome. From what I have seen from the statement of the Minister for Finance in

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the Press, I think that what is sought to be done is to send 1,000 tons or even 2,000 tons of lignite and also about 1,000 or 2,000 tons of Salem iron ore abroad for test. The Government have appointed a young I.A.S. Officer in this behalf. There is a provision of nearly Rs. 10½ lakhs for the purchase of machinery. I do not know why this machinery is wanted, as, at present, we want to send these two items outside for a proper laboratory test.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Which item is the hon. Member referring to?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On page 29 of the supplementary statement, it is stated that for the purchase of machinery and equipment a sum of Rs. 10·5 lakhs is provided. I know that the present officer is doing his best with all the drive and initiative. At the same time I would like to know whether he has got the assistance of a technical officer who will be in a position to assist him. Possibly the Government think that after a preliminary survey they can have a technical officer. Again at page 15, there is reference to the opening of a new school by the Government of Madras in the Kodambakkam area which has been very recently added to the City of Madras. I could understand the policy of the Government in opening new schools in congested areas like this, if there are no schools there, and solve the difficulties of parents in sending their children to far off places. But there is a private school there. I want to know whether the Government could not have taken over this and run it themselves as they did in the case of the Salem Municipal College or whether it is their policy to have a new school in addition to that. If it be the former, what was their difficulty in taking over the existing school from the private management? 4-30 p.m.

At page 23, there is an item of expenditure relating to the Malaria Eradication Programme. The Health Minister was kind enough to speak about this work. While the Government are able to do much work in the districts in preventing epidemics like small-pox and controlling diseases like malaria, in the City of Madras, the entire thing is left to the Corporation. I do not like to enter into any controversy on this score. But I must point out that though malaria is not prevalent in Madras, yet the mosquito nuisance is very great in particular areas. Doctors are well aware that in the City there are areas which are notorious for promoting fevers like Kala azar. This is due to mosquitoes. I am referring to all this in order to point out the need for Government to do something either by themselves or through the Corporation for eradicating all these diseases.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

There is a reference at page 29 to the proposed steel plant and I have already dealt with it in the earlier part of my speech.

Now I shall come to roads. After the serious damage caused to the roads in the City of Madras, the Government became a little bit alive to the problem. They have given 30 lakhs of rupees to

the Corporation—15 lakhs by way of subsidy and 15 lakhs by way of loan—for carrying out road works in the City. A question arises here. Should not the Government have a definite policy in this matter of maintenance of City roads? We find a good deal of deterioration in the condition of the City roads. If the Corporation is questioned it comes forward with a certain point of view and if I refer to it I should not be taken for pleading on its behalf. It says that the heavy vehicular traffic in City roads renders it impossible to maintain the roads from the existing resources of the Corporation. You must be aware, Mr. Deputy Chairman, of the news of the landing of certain heavy equipment at the Madras Harbour for being transported to Neiveli by road. A boiler weighing 100 tons, besides other equipment, has to be carried by road. So, there is always the likelihood of the City roads getting damaged quickly, and maintenance has become very difficult. The Corporation is making persistent representations to the Finance Minister and the Government that it should get a greater share from the proceeds of the Madras Motor Vehicles Tax. Let not Members from the mufassal misunderstand this request. The Corporation feels that it should get something more than what it gets now. The Hon. Minister for Finance said that the repairs done to certain roads with the 30 lakhs of rupees given by the Government might last for twelve years. That is not correct policy. I do not agree with him. There is no point in giving temporary relief. There should be a permanent arrangement whereby the Government should pay the Corporation something more for maintenance of roads. I heard a suggestion in this connection and how far it is true I do not know. I think it has been suggested that the Government might take over all trunk roads to the extent they lie within the City like the Poonamallee High Road and Mount Road, and that the Government, owing to some difficulty, could not proceed with the suggestion. A man owning a car or travelling in a taxi expects certain standards. There were a good number of breakages in the case of small cars during the recent damage to the roads. When people pay taxes, they expect better roads. The Madras State was once very famous for its roads. The story is quite different now. Whether it is Government or the Corporation that is responsible, I hope something will be done to improve the condition of roads.

It has been invariably our sad experience that once a road is re-formed, digging starts once again either for laying some water-pipe line or for drainage work or for something else. I feel that in carrying out repair or other works which involve road work also, there should be some sort of co-ordination between the respective agencies at the Governmental level. I hope this suggestion of mine will be considered by the Government.

At page 55, reference is made to a proposal of the Government to construct a building at Delhi called 'Madras House' for the use of officials and Ministers visiting Delhi on State business. The

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proposal is nice, but the question is whether we should incur such a huge expenditure. We know that the Hon. Finance Minister thinks a hundred times before giving sanction to building works and we have also been paying him tributes on this account. He must consider whether it is worthwhile spending five lakhs of rupees on a building. The reason given is that our officials do not have proper place to stay at Delhi during their visits. As far as we know, high officials from Madras visit Delhi hardly once a month or once in three months and it is not a big job for them to find accommodation either in the Constitution House or in Western Court or in some other place. Of course, our Ministers go to Delhi, but not very often. Forty per cent of their visits relate to Congress party work with which we are not concerned. I am not saying it is wrong. What I am attempting to say is for attending meetings of the National Development Council or the Planning Commission or other official bodies, they hardly stay for a day or two at Delhi and return immediately the meetings are over. So, they must consider whether such a huge expenditure is warranted. This is only capital expenditure. What about the recurring expenditure every year for maintenance, etc.? I hope the Hon. Minister will satisfy us with his explanation.

There is reference at page 57 to the College of Integrated Medicine, now called the Kilpauk Medical College. There were some letters appearing in newspapers addressed to their editors about the name of the college. It is said that it does not sound well. Sir, there should be some significance in the name, in any name, for that matter. You have the Stanley Medical College and the Madras Medical College. The names signify something. 4–40
Here, the mere name of the locality will not carry any significance. p.m.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is some significance also. (Laughter.)

Sri MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I know that but let me not explain that. Yesterday, the hon. Lady Member spoke about this College, at length. I would like to know what the policy of the 4–40
Government is in respect of this matter. Is it their policy to have p.m.
the new college always there? What happens to the college of integrated medicine? There was, I think, a committee appointed to go into the syllabus and other things and to make recommendations. I understand that they have also submitted a report. In case you so decide—I am sure the Government will decide to have a first-class college of integrated medicine, call it indigenous medicine or whatever you like—where will the Government locate that institution? I am told that there is a feeling that this particular place should be reserved for that college and the Government could find another place for the other college. This is all I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government in respect of this matter.

Sir, on page 61 of the memorandum in regard to the Grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for 1960–61 there is a very important item which might be very

pleasing to the many who have the good fortune or otherwise of using the State Transport. It is stated : 'The programme for 1960–61 is to purchase 100 Leyland vehicles and 23 Benz vehicles for the Madras Branch. The cost of the vehicles comes to Rs. 64,72,387·08 nP.' From a reading of the statement it looks very good that the Government of Madras are going to put up about 123 new buses on the roads in the City of Madras. But we do not know how many old buses have been withdrawn from service. If the Government withdraw 125 or 150 old buses because they have been serving for the past 5 or 6 years and they have no book value and they are substituting them with these 123 buses people won't be happy. Even if the old buses have no book value and still they continue to be on the road and these new buses are added then they will be happy. But I fear in fact there won't be any addition to the actual fleet strength of buses in the city particularly when you take into consideration the fact that always about 25 per cent of the fleet strength of the buses will not be on the road for some reason or other—for major repair or minor breakdown. Now it is the firm policy of the Government to have natinonalised service in the city. By nationalisation I do admit there has been considerable improvement and opening of new routes. But during the past two or three months some complaint or other has been appearing in the columns of the newspapers particularly about the difficulty during the peak hours and the evenings. If you happen to pass along the Mount Road or Central Station you will see long queues standing. Sometimes it is possible they do not get a place in the bus for even 45 minutes or more and even if they get into a bus after waiting for such a long time it is standing and not sitting accommodation that they get. This has become a routine and we seem not to bother about it. Having regard to the volume of traffic which is increasing everyday and also the fact that there is no alternative transport available except these Transport buses, the Government should decide that the fleet strength of the City service should be so much and out of which so many will be on the road. A mere statement that the Government are going to purchase 123 vehicles will not solve the problem. However it is a matter for the Finance Minister and the Government to decide it. I leave it at that.

With regard to the item relating to handlooms I do not want to add anything new. Here also I would like there is some finality. It has been in the air for too long that the Government want to do something for these people. I submit it is not only a question of the Government helping these people. The present difficulty is partly due to these people's own mistake. I am not saying anything against the handloom weavers. Let not my hon. Friend Sri Sambandham mistake me. They ought to have been very careful in the matter. I hope at least they would have learnt a lession out of this. Let not people rush to produce things. Let them first see whether there is a market for their produce. These are the few points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Finance Minister. Thank you, Sir.

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Sri K. T. KOSALRAM : உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, உப மானியக்கோரிக்கையைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதில் முக்கியமான ஒரு கோரிக்கை பஞ்சாயத்து கவுன்சிலுக்கு நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதற்குரிய பணம். பஞ்சாயத்து ராச்சியத்தின் மூலம் ஜனநாயகத்தை வளர்ப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்தாலும் ஜனநாயகத்தின் மீது நம்பிக்கை கொண்ட யாரும் அதை மறுக்கமுடியாது. அந்த கோரிக்கை அவசிய மானதுதான். இப்போது நடப்பது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து ராச்சியங் களின் அமைப்பு வலியுறுத்தப்பட்டது. ஜனநாயகப் பண்பாட் டின்படி ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தலைவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தினால், இந்த நாட்டில் ஒரு நல்ல சூழ்நிலையை உண்டுபண்ணமுடியும் என்ற தீர்மானங்கள் எல்லாம் அங்கே நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பிற ராச்சியங்களில் இதேமாதிரி சட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு இதேமாதிரி நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப் படுகிறது. அங்கெல்லாம் உண்மையிலேயே ஜனநாயக நிர்வாக மாக, கிராமத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவராக எலெக்டட் பிரசி டெண்ட் வருகிற மாதிரி பஞ்சாயத்துக் கவுன்சிலுக்கும் எலக்டெட் (Elected) பிரசிடெண்ட் வருகிறார். ஜில்லா கவுன்சிலுக்கும் எலக்டட் பிரசிடெண்ட் இருக்கிறார். இங்கு நேர்மாறாக எலக்டட் பிரசிடெண்ட்டுக்கு மேல் ஒரு அதிகாரி இருக்கிறார். அமைச்சர் திரு. சுப்ரமணியம் மாதிரி உள்ளவர்கள், டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியாரைப் போன்ற அத்தனை பேரும் அதில் அங்கத்தினர்கள். அங்கு ஒரு அரசாங்க அதிகாரி சேர்மன். அவருக்கு மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள் அடங்கி நடக்கவேண்டியது. இது ஜனநாயகப் பண்புக்கு உகந்ததா என்பதை மாத்திரம் சர்க்கார் இந்த நேரத்தில் சிந்திக்க வேண்டு மென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய சிறிய கோரிக்கை. ஜில்லா கவுன் சிலுக்கு சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளை சேர்மனாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குக் கீழே Non-officials அடங்கி இருக்கவேண்டு மென்பதும், பஞ்சாயத்து ராச்சியத்தில் எல்லாவிதமான உரிமை களையும் கொடுத்துவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்வதும் கேலிக் கூத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதைத் தவிர உண்மை யான ஜனநாயகமாக அது இருக்காது. இப்பொழுது பஞ்சா யத்துத் தலைவர்கள் எல்லாம் சென்னைக்கு அழைக்கப்பட்டிருக் கிறார்கள். கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் மற்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் எல்லாரிடத்திலும் தொடர்புகொண்டு அங்கங்கே என்னென்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைக் கேட்டும் பார்த்தும் அறிந்துகொள்ள அது பயன்படும்; பாராட்டவேண்டியது அது. அவர்களோடு பேசும் போது ரெவின்யு அதிகாரிகளுடைய ஆதிக்கம் அதிகமாக இருப் பதை, அவர்கள் உண்மையாக உணர்ந்ததைச் சொன்னார்கள். 2, 3 பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு ரெவின்யு இலாகா அதிகாரி, "இதனால் உமக்கு அறிவிப்பது என்னவென்றால் இன்ன சேதி, இத்தனை மணிக்கு, இந்த இடத்தில் நீர் ஆஜராகவேண்டியது" என்று நோட்டீஸ் விட்டிருப்பதை என்னிடம் காண்பித்தார்கள். ஒரு

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ரெவின்யு அதிகாரி ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தலைவருக்கு உத்திரவு போடக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அதிகாரிகளின் போக்கு இருப்பதையும் அது வருத்தப்படக் கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவிப்பது அவசியமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ரெவின்யு அதிகாரிகள், 'தலைவராக இருப்பவர்கள் இவர்கள் யாரோ, எங்கோ இருக்கிறார்கள், நாம் நினைத்தபடி செய்யலாம். நம்மிடம் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது' என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். ரெவின்யு டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றத் தலைவர்கள் அந்த அளவுக்கு வர முடியாதா? அவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஓரளவுக்கு Trai ing ஆகக் கூடாதா? நாமெல்லாம், மந்திரிகள் எல்லாம் பிறக்கும்போதேவா படித்துக்கொண்டு வந்தோம்? (ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர்: இப்படி எங்காவது அதிகாரி நோட்டீஸ் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறாரா?) அனுப்பப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாங்குனேரி தாலூகாவிலிருந்து தாசில்தார் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். முன்பு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சர்க்காரை எங்களிடத்தில் கொடு என்று வெள்ளைக்காரனைக் கேட்டபோது இந்த கோவணாண்டிகளா சர்க்காரை நடத்தப்போகிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். இன்றைக்கு திரு. சுப்ரமணியம் நிர்வாகத்தை நன்றாக நடத்துகிறார் என்று புகழுகிறவர்கள் இந்தக் கோவணாண்டிகளுக்கு அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் நடத்துவார்களா என்று நம்மை அன்று கேலி பண்ணினார்கள். ஆகையினால் எலக்டெட் பிரசிடெண்டினால் நடத்தமுடியுமா முடியாதா என்று நாம் நினைப்பது மிகத்தவறு என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதை அரசாங்கம் மீண்டும் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். நமது அண்டை ராச்சியங்களில்கூட ஜில்லா கவுன்சிலுக்கு எலக்டெட் பிரசிடெண்ட் சேர்மனாக இருக்கிறார். ஒரு ஆர். டி. ஓ. செகரட்டரியாக இருக்கிறார். நமக்கு மாத்திரம் ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்க வேண்டுமா? அதிகார bureaucracy-ல் அதிகாரிகள் dictate செய்யக்கூடிய நிலையில் வைத்து பொது மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை insult செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.

நண்பர் திரு. ஈசாகான் அவர்கள், டெல்லியிலே "Madras House"
4-50 a.m. கட்டவேண்டியது அவசியம்தானா என்று கேட்டார்கள். அது மிக மிக அவசியம். சென்னை சர்க்காருடைய பிரதிநிதி எப்போதும் அங்கு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சுமார் 10 வருடங்களாக இந்த சபையிலே சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம். சர்க்கார் பிரதிநிதி அங்கே இருக்கவேண்டும். சென்னையிலிருந்து போகக்கூடிய காரியங்களை அப்போதைக்கப்போது கவனிக்கச்செய்து சீக்கிரமாக மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உத்திரவு வாங்குவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக, நிரந்தரமாக, மந்திரி அந்தஸ்திலுள்ள ஒருவர் அங்கு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வெகுநாட்களாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டுவருகிறோம். இப்போது "Madras House" கட்டி நிரந்தரமாக ஒருவரை அங்கு வைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

25th January 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

அடுத்தபடியாக, கார்ப்பரேஷனைப்பற்றி நண்பர் திரு. ரசா கான் அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவாகத் தீர்மானம் செய்யவேண்டும். கார்ப்பரேஷனின் ஒரு அதிகாரி என்னிடத்தில் சொன்னார். கார்ப்பரேஷன் மூலமாக ரோடுகள் போடுவது என்றால் 33 சதவிகிதம்தான் ரோடு போடு வதிலே இன்வெஸ்ட் பண்ணப்படுகிறது. சர்க்கார் போடுகிற ரோடிலே 72 சதவிகிதம் இன்வெஸ்ட் பண்ணப்படுகிறது. கார்ப் பரேஷன் செலவு செய்வதில் wastage 67 சதவிகிதம். சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்வதால், wastage 28 சதவிகிதம்—என்று சொன்னார். அந்த wastage ஆவதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்பதுப்பற்றிக் கவலையில்லை. எங்கோ ஒரு பூதம் அதைச் சாப்பிடுகிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிர்வாகத்தில் 67 சதவிகிதம் காணோம். இங்கு 28 சதவிகிதம் காணோம். உண்மையிலேயே கல், மண், சிமிண்ட், தார் எல்லாம் போடப்படுகிறது. அவைகளையெல்லாம் மறுக்க முடியாது. இருந்தாலும் சர்க்கார் செய்வதில் கொஞ்சமாக வீணாகிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த ரோடுகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டால் மோசமான நிலைமை இருக்காது.

கார்கள் எவ்வளவோ டாமேஜாக இருக்கின்றன. எத்தனை கார்கள் பழுதாகிப் போயிருக்கின்றன என்று தெரியவில்லை. அதை வொர்க்ஷாப்பில் கேட்டால் சொல்வார்கள்.

இந்த ரோடுகளைப் போடுவதற்கு 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் சப்சிடி யாகவும் 15 லட்சம் கடனாகவும் கொடுப்பதைவிட சர்க்காரே நேரிடையாக வேலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு செய்திருக்கமுடியும். சர்க்கார் மிலிடரி இலாகாவிலிருந்து சாமான்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் இந்த ரோடுகளைப் போட்டிருக்கமுடியும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இந்த வேலையைக் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்குக் கொடுத்தது. நிதிக் கமிட்டி, ரோடு கமிட்டி முதலிய கமிட்டி களினுடைய சாங்ஷன் பெற்று ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்குள் குறைந்தது 6 மாதம் ஆகிவிடும். அதைத் தவிர்த்து சர்க்கார் நேரிடையாகக் கமிஷனரிடம் பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து, வேலையைச் செய்யச்சொன்னதைப் பாராட்டுகிறோம். இருந்தாலும், சில குறிப்பிட்ட ரோடு வேலைகளை மாத்திரம் கார்ப்பரேஷனிடத்தில் ஒப்புவித்துவிட்டு, மற்ற எல்லா நகர ரோடுகளையும் சர்க்காரே தன் மேற்பார்வையில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதுதான் நியாயம். கார்ப்ப-ரேஷன் மீது குறை சொல்வதற்காக இப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லை. கார்ப்பரேஷன் அங்கத்தினர்கள் "மெயின்" ரோடுகளை மறந்து விடுகிறார்கள். தனித்தனியாக இருக்கும் தெருக்களையே அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். மெயின் ரோடுகள் வழியாகக் கார்கள் போக வேண்டுமே என்ற எண்ணம் வருவதேயில்லை. கார்ப்பரேஷன் கமிட்டி ஸ்டாசுடரி கமிட்டியாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. அந்தக் கமிட்டி சொல்வதற்கு மேல் கார்ப்பரேஷன் கமிஷனர் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது. பஸ் போகக்கூடிய ரோடுகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் நேரடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். கார்ப்பரேஷன் தனிப்

பட்ட சட்டத்தின்கீழ் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிற ஒரு குழுவென்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் 202-வது செக்ஷனில் சர்க்கார் எந்த வேலையை வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு செய்யலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது.

கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் ரோடு விஷயமாக அதிக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். கோடம்பாக்கம் டவுன் "எக்ஸ்பாண்ட்" ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அங்கு "பிளான்" இல்லாமல் வீடுகள் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். அதனால் வீடுகளும் குடிசைகளும் தண்ணீருக்குள் மூழ்கியிருக்கின்றன என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏரிகளும் குளங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. நுங்கம்பாக்கம், மாம்பலம் ஏரிகள் இருந்தன. அந்த ஏரிகள் இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் மயமாகக் காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. சாக்கடை வசதியில்லை. அதனால் தண்ணீர் போக வழியில்லை. திட்டமில்லாமல் கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் புதிய காலனிகள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. மராமத்து இலாகாவைக் கேட்டால், "ஒரு சர்வே பார்ட்டி போடவேண்டும்; அந்த சர்வே பார்ட்டி விசாரித்து ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டால்தான், தண்ணீரை வடிகட்ட வழி செய்ய முடியும்" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கார்ப்பரேஷனில் "இர்ரிகேஷன்" இலாகா இல்லை. ஆகவே, இதில் சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பு அதிகமிருக்கிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷனில் இருப்பவர்கள் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்கிறார்களா? யார் என்ன பேசினாலும், பொது மக்கள் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வது. தன் கட்சிக்காக மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வது என்பது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்தில் இல்லை. மேயர் கட்சி என்று ஒரு கட்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால், அந்தக் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கே எல்லாச் சலுகைகளும் என்பதைப் பொது மக்கள் பார்த்துவிட்டார்கள். இம்மாதிரிக் கட்சி மனப்பான்மை வரும்போது, அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பொறுப்பு அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது.

கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் தண்ணீர் தேங்காமல் இருப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் தீட்டவேண்டும். அந்தப் பகுதியில் மக்கள் குடியிருக்கக் கூடிய அளவில் திட்டம் தீட்டவேண்டும்.

என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய திருநெல்வேலியில் "வருட மத்தியில்" 1,200 உபாத்தியாயர்கள் மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கல்வி அமைச்சர் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்விஷயத்தை அவர் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I shall confine myself to five or six minutes and just make some observations with regard to the various items indicated in this supplementary statement. I just wish to point out what ought to have been done with those things that had been done with some of the moneys that were spent and what can be done with more advantage in spending money on some of the other items. On

5-00 p.m.

25th January 1961] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

page 15 of the statement I find that for establishing a Government High School at Kodambakkam, a sum of Rs. 72,900 is to be spent. I am very glad that the Government have taken over this school. But what I wish to point out to Government is that the Government could have taken all the teachers who were there in service. I hear only new teachers have been brought in and almost all the teachers who were in service there have been sent out, and when they applied to the department, they were asked to apply through the Employment Exchange.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : They have not taken over the school. They have started a separate school.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I quite appreciate the point that the Government started a school to provide educational facilities. At the same time they could have taken the prospects of these teachers into consideration just as they would have done in the case of the district board or Government high schools.

On page 16, I find that the net expenditure in respect of district board schools and panchayat schools is to be met by Government. This is a good policy. In respect of panchayat schools also, funds have been allotted for meeting the net cost. I am sure that the Government would see that hereafter at least, the panchayat elementary school teachers are paid their annual increments and prompt payments are made to them as has been done in the case of the local board teachers, and also see that payment is made to the teachers on the first day of the subsequent month itself, as they have just now ordered in the case of aided elementary schools, for which we thank them.

Sir, with reference to the starting of polytechnics, I would just insist upon some sort of co-ordination between the Industries Department and the Education Department. I hear that in Coimbatore and other districts some seventeen or eighteen teachers were handling bleaching and dyeing. On account of the changed syllabus for the 11th standard . . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : What has that got to do with the supplementary statement under discussion?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : These two subjects have been shifted on to the 11th standard. So much so, seventeen to eighteen teachers in bleaching and dyeing have, I think, to go out of service. I would just request the Government to take them in the Industries Department and to see that there is co-ordination between the Industries department and the Education Department.

With regard to the expenditure of about Rs. 40,000 as a grant towards a basic training school, I would impress upon the Government to spend the minimum possible on buildings and spend more on amenities for teachers. With regard to the sum of Rs. 1,500 in respect of each student who is admitted to the polytechnic, I should like some sort of statistics are maintained by the Government to

show how many trained in the polytechnics have been absorbed by the Government. I had occasion to receive information from the Hon. Minister in charge of Education that there is a demand for all these trained people and that they are being absorbed. But at the same time I would just take this opportunity of pointing out that there are some trained people who are unemployed. Therefore it is better that we maintain statistics with regard to the requirements and then start polytechnics.

With regard to the expenditure on scouting, there is an increased grant of Rs. 21,000 this year. I welcome this provision. In fact the scout movement is fading and we would welcome a larger provision. There has been a request that there should be some sort of a provision for amenities in the case of scout masters, scouts and cubs. We would very much like to have details with regard to the allotment of Rs. 21,000 and how the amount of increased expenditure has been spent by the particular organization.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

I would submit that while we welcome the provision of liberal grants for playgrounds and other things, we would request that the inspecting officers should scrutinize the inventory of articles purchased from Government grant. The inventory of properties also should be scrutinized by these officers.

With these observations, Sir, I conclude.

* **VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN:** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் துணை மானிய அறிக்கையில் 22-வது பக்கத்தில் "விவசாய இலாகா" என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் 6-வது பகுதியில் ரூ. 1,40,000 செலவு செய்து ஐந்து முதல் 7 வரை குதிரை சக்தியுள்ள 50 டீசல் என்ஜின்கள் வாங்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மீன் வளத்தைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமானால், விசைப் படகுகள் மிக மிக இன்றியமையாதன. அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கும் சலுகைகள் துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக உண்மையான ஏழைகளுக்குச் செல்வதில்லை. பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தச் சலுகைகள் போய்ச் சேருகின்றன. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சற்று விழிப்புடன் இருக்கவேண்டும். சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு மாவட்டங்களில் ஆழ் கடல் மீன் பிடிப்பில் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. கன்யாகுமரி, திருநெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டங்களுக்குத் தான் விசை படகு போன்றவை அதிகம் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இப்பொழுது வாங்கப்போகின்ற 50 டீசல் எஞ்சின்களைச் சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு மாவட்டங்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது விசைப் படகுகள் பணக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் மேலும் பணக்காரர்களாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்; ஏழைகள் மேலும் ஏழைகளாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

25th January 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

இந்தப் பணக்காரர்கள் சர்வாதிகாரிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை மீனவர்கள் அடிமைப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள், இந்த சர்வாதிகாரப் பணக்காரர்களால். அரசாங்கத்தார் சற்று விழிப்புணர்ச்சியுடன் இருந்து, விசைப்படகுகளை ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தால், ஏழை மக்கள் அதிகப் பயன் அடையலாம்.

மேலும் " Groups of Fishermen " என்று குறிப்பிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது நடைமுறையில் அப்படியில்லை. இந்தப் படகுகளை மீனவர்கள் குழுக்கள் அனுபவிப்பதில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே ஒருசில பணக்காரர்கள்தான் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். ஏழைகளை ஏய்த்து அடக்கி ஒடுக்கி அவர்கள் ஆளுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சர்வாதிகாரிகள் இவ்விசைப் படகுகளைப் பெறவொட்டாமல் உண்மையான ஏழைகளே பெற்றுப் பலனடையத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, as usual Sri Raza Khan was comprehensive in dealing with the supplementary statement. He mentioned that while there was a supplementary statement in August, one had come now and perhaps another might come in March. The hon. Member might remember that with reference to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the consequent increase in expenditure, a supplementary statement became necessary. I think, Sir, we will have another statement in March also. He also mentioned that these items of expenditure could have been anticipated. I do not believe that everything should be finished within a particular period. As a matter of fact, we are attempting the scrutiny of things by a certain date. Scrutiny is not sometimes complete, and, therefore where it is not possible to include a certain item in the main budget itself, it is better we scrutinize the item at leisure and when ready bring it up in a supplementary statement. There is no charm to include everything in the beginning of the official year. If a scheme is good, and if it is scrutinized, it should be possible for the Government to take it up at any time. That is why we have provided for supplementary statements, and we have also created a Contingency Fund for that purpose.

With regard to the steel plant, the hon. Member wanted to know why equipment to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs was being purchased. I would like to point out that we are just now investigating the mining possibilities and the problems involved in them and also are finding out exactly the quantity of ore available. We will test the quality of the ore at various points. Therefore drilling equipment and various other equipment are absolutely necessary. That is why the figure of Rs. 10·5 lakhs is provided for.

As far as the Kodambakkam High School is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that litigation is pending in the High Court and therefore it has not been possible for the Government to take over the school. That is why a new school was started.

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With regard to the City roads, Sri Kosalram also pointed out the deplorable state of the City roads. Whoever has been responsible for this state of affairs, the reputation of the Madras State in respect of its good roads, has been completely shattered and spoiled by the roads in the capital. I do not think that any person who visited Madras City alone during this period would have gone with a good impression about our communications and roads. But we have taken up the question, and I am glad that
5-10 p.m. work is proceeding apace. Particularly, there were certain difficulties in the Corporation taking up these works. These continue still and they have got to be looked into and the defects rectified. Somehow, decisions are not taken promptly in regard to acceptance of tenders. I do not know the reason for these delays but there are any number of delays not only in respect of road works. In respect of building works also, there is delay. For example, the time given for acceptance of a tender is three months. Within that period it should be accepted or rejected. In most cases, the period extends beyond three months. It is kept pending either before the Standing Finance Committee or in the Council. Such delays lead to all sorts of corrupt practices and will have to be avoided. Another point is, whenever proposals are made for taking up roadworks—I mean traffic roads which are nobody's responsibility as far as the councillors are concerned—they think the money should be spent on by-lanes. I am not saying that money should not be spent on such things. But they are more interested in those things because that is a better way of nursing the constituency than by attending to repairs on roads where traffic is heavy. Thus much of the funds is diverted elsewhere. Therefore, the main arterial roads starve. I am glad that the rains came for they exposed this state of affairs. We are quite alive to the problem and we have given thirty lakhs of rupees to the Corporation for this year. We are quite aware that this amount will not perform a miracle. It has got to be a continuing programme for four or five years. Whether the Corporation should maintain or the Government should take over the main roads is a matter for consideration and in due course a decision will be taken. At present, we have to get through the works and I am glad to find that the work is being done expeditiously. Particularly, the Commissioner is taking a personal interest. As a matter of fact, he anticipated the decision of the Council and took up the work. I do agree with Mr. Raza Khan that there should be co-ordination between the agencies responsible for digging up roads for various purposes. In fact, this is one of the difficulties in the way of the Government taking over the big roads. There are water-pipes running underneath; the sewage is running underneath; there are electrical lines also. How can Government co-ordinate all these things? Anyway, it is a matter for further consideration whether some arrangement could not be worked out. I may assure the House that the Government would not hesitate to take over the responsibility for maintenance of the arterial roads, if necessary.

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Then, Sir, mention was made about the "Madras House". This was under consideration for a long time. As a matter of fact, ten years ago, i.e., in 1952, a site was offered to us to put up a building but we resisted it. But now after full consideration, we have taken the decision that a house should be put up. It is necessary not only for lodging the Ministers—after all there are many friends to put up the Ministers—but for lodging the several officials who have to visit Delhi often. We have also got to have somebody there to look after the affairs of the Madras State. That is also under the consideration of the Government.

About the Kilpauk Medical College, it has now been converted into a full-fledged College of Modern Medicine. The question of teaching Indian Medicine has to be taken up separately. After a decision is taken, another institution will be opened. I would prefer a mufassal place to the City to house such an institution. The City is already overcrowded. I am only mentioning a passing thought in my mind, not that Government have taken a decision in the matter. There is also another aspect to be considered. If the institution is opened in the City, then the tendency would be for it always to ape the methods adopted in the first-rate Colleges of Modern Medicine in the City. Then we will get into difficulties. Even from that point of view, it may be necessary to locate the institution in some other place than in the City. But I am sure that the Minister in charge of Health will take into consideration all aspects and come to a proper decision at the appropriate time.

As far as the City Transport is concerned, we are trying to improve it. To the extent we put new buses on the road—even by way of replacement—service becomes efficient because there are too many sick buses among the old ones which interrupt the flow of traffic. New buses either by way of addition or by way of replacement are absolutely necessary and I have no doubt in my mind that the Minister in charge will look into all the aspects mentioned by Mr. Raza Khan. But I may mention this that in no part of the world the problem of peak hour traffic has been solved. We have to put up with it to a certain extent. That is inevitable in any City, particularly in a busy City like ours where too many offices are located.

Mr. Kosalram mentioned about District Development Councils with Collectors functioning as Chairmen. That is a matter fully discussed in this and the other Houses and the law has been passed. I would request Mr. Kosalram to wait for a year or two and find out how the present scheme works. If necessary, changes can be made then. It is not proper or good to be changing the law often. More so in this case because the law has only very recently been passed and we have no experience of its working. Even now, many officers do not respond to the various changes taking place within the country. The Government attach very great importance to the panchayats and the panchayat union councils. Leave alone the president, the panchayat members themselves are as important, if

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not more, as members of the Legislature. We here do not come into contact with the actual problems of villages but the panchayat union members and presidents will have to tackle them directly and effectively also. Very many problems they have to face and my own view is, if democracy should survive here it has to be broad-based. Therefore, we are attempting to establish panchayats in the villages. It may be easily stated that there is faction, there is casteism and so on, in villages. After all, the same thing can be said about the Legislature and other things. What we want is proper functioning of these institutions. From the little experience we have had with reference to the functioning of these institutions, I have great hope in the success of the institutions. Once they succeed I have no doubt in my mind that many of our problems which we find difficult to solve to-day can be easily solved.

Incidentally Mr. Kosalram mentioned about the transfer of 1,500 teachers in the midst of the academic year. I think he was referring to district board employees. I have no information about it. If he has got any precise information about it, I would look into the matter.

Mr. Krishnamoorthy and Vidwan Muthukannappan have raised some points. All these will be borne in mind and I hope this explanation will satisfy all hon. Members, that the supplementary estimates are necessary, not only necessary but are also conducive to the growth and development of the State.

5-20 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 30th January 1961.

The House then adjourned.

V. PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

183. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 4919, ***Revenue, dated*** 30*th November* 1960, ***regarding amendment to rule*** **12** ***of the Madras Inams*** (*Assessment*) ***Rules***, **1957**.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 29 asked by Vidwan T. Muthukannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1961, page 159 supra.]

Government Colleges.	1956–57.		1957–58.		1958–59.	
	Sanctioned strength.	*Actual admission.*	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Actual admission.*	*Sanctioned strength*	*Actual admission.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Teachers' College, Saidapet.	150	121	150	127	150	114
2 Government Training College, Vellore.	75	62	75	63	75	50
3 Government Training College, Pudukottai.	75	69	75	64	75	73
4 Government Training College, Komarapalayam.	75	69	75	58	75	54
5 Government Training College for Women, Coimbatore.	75	75	75	54	75	65
6 Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.	110	110	110	110	110	110
7 Government Basic Training College, Orathanad.	..	..	50*	22	50	28

* The Government Basic Training College, Orathanad, was opened only in 1957–58.

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Appendix II.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 30 asked by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1961, page 160 supra.]

		1958–59.	1959–60.
(*a*) Number of vacancies advertised in the posts of School Assistants to teach Mathematics, Science and Social Studies.	Mathematics.	74	25
	Science.	67	25
	Social Studies.	91	31
(*b*) Number recruited in each subject.	Mathematics.	67	25
	Science.	67	25
	Social Studies.	90	31
(*c*) Number of trained graduates among them.	Mathematics.	33	21
	Science.	35	20
	Social Studies.	75	26

Appendix III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 35 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1961, page 164 supra.]

Statement showing the number of breakdowns in electric supply in Poonamallee Area during January to March 1960.

Serial number. (1)	*Date.* (2)	*Period* — *From* (3) HRS.	MTS.	*To* (4) HRS.	MTS.	*Duration of time.* (5) HRS.	MTS.
1	12th January 1960	3	50	9	32	5	42
2	1st January 1960	8	45	9	45	1	00
3	2nd January 1960	16	00	17	00	1	00
4	1st February 1960	10	45	11	17	0	32
5	11th January 1960 ..	17	05	17	06	0	02
		and		and			
		17	06	17	07		
6	27th January 1960	7	51	7	52	0	01
7	28th January 1960	10	46	10	47	0	01
8	31st January 1960	2	20	3	32	1	12
		2	45	2	47½	0	02½
		2	57	2	58	0	01
		5	33	5	34	0	01
		6	15	6	16	0	01
		5	20	5	21	0	01
		5	33	5	34	0	01
9	6th February 1960	10	35	10	36	0	01
10	14th February 1960	14	40	14	41	0	01
11	27th February 1960 ..	21	40	21	41	0	01
12	1st March 1960	17	45	17	46	0	01
		23	55	23	56	0	01
13	2nd March 1960	6	05	6	06	0	01
14	13th March 1960	16	29	16	32	0	03
		18	30	18	31	0	01
15	21st March 1960	16	47	16	48	0	01
16	31st March 1960	7	35	7	40	0	05
17	13th January 1960	7	30	8	55	1	25
		7	30	9	10	1	40
18	18th January 1960	7	52	8	25	0	33
19	19th January 1960 ..	7	16	8	45	1	29
20	25th January 1960	8	05	10	15	2	10
21	27th January 1960	8	15	8	20	0	05
22	18th February 1960	17	10	17	30	0	20
23	26th February 1960	7	01	7	06	0	05
		7	01	7	20	0	19
		7	01	7	09	0	08
24	13th March 1960	16	29	16	32	0	03
25	14th March 1960	15	58	16	14	0	16
26	15th March 1960	16	51	16	56	0	05
27	19th March 1960	16	42	16	43	0	01
		16	45	17	00	0	15
28	22nd March 1960	8	36	8	53	0	17
		15	45	15	46	0	01
		16	30	16	31	0	01
29	31st March 1960	17	10	17	15	0	05
30	11th January 1960	9	30	12	00	2	30
31	13th January 1960	15	30	16	00	0	30
32	14th January 1960	5	30	6	00	0	30
33	18th January 1960	8	00	9	00	1	00

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Statement showing the number of breakdowns in electric supply in Poonamallee Area during January to March 1960—cont.

Serial number. (1)	Date. (2)	Period. From (3) HRS.	MTS.	To (4) HRS.	MTS.	Duration of time. (5) HRS.	MTS.
34	21st January 1960	13	15	13	45	0	30
35	25th January 1960.. ..	15	00	16	00	1	00
36	26th January 1960	15	00	15	30	0	30
37	26th January 1960	9	15	9	30	0	15
38	28th January 1960.. ..	15	00	16	30	1	30
39	5th February 1960	15	00	15	30	0	30
40	5th February 1960	13	30	14	00	0	30
41	12th February 1960.. ..	8	00	16	00	8	00
42	20th February 1960.. ..	9	15	9	25	0	10
43	20th February 1960.. ..	16	00	16	30	0	30
44	2nd March 1960	15	00	15	30	0	30
45	15th March 1960	15	00	15	30	0	30
46	27th March 1960	8	30	8	45	0	15